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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR			ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/467,221	12/20/99	OKAUE		Т	450100-4465.
		MM92/013	, ¬		EXAMINER
WILLIAM S FROMMER ESQ				TAYLOR,	L
FROMMER LAWF		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
745 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10151			2876		
				DATE MAILED:	01/31/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

		Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Summary		09/467,221	OKAUE ET AL.					
		Examiner	Art Unit					
		Larry D Taylor	2876					
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ears on the cover sheet with the co	rrespondence address					
Period for Reply								
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status								
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/1	<u> 4/00</u> .						
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL 2b) ☐ Th	is action is non-final.						
3)								
Disposition of Claims								
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>19-24</u> is/are pending in the application.								
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.								
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.								
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>19-24</u> is/are rejected.								
7)	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8)□	Claims are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.						
Application Papers								
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.								
10)	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected to by the Examiner.							
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved.								
12)	12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119								
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).								
a) All b) Some * c) None of:								
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.								
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.								
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 								
14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).								
Attachment(s)								
15) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)								
16) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 17) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 18) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 20) Other:								

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DETAILED ACTION

Receipt of Amendment

 Receipt is acknowledged of the amendment filed 14 November 2000, in which the abstract was modified and claims 19 and 22 were amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 19, 20, 22, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson et al. (US 5,428,579, of record), in view of Komatsu et al. (US 5,802,551).

Robinson discloses a memory card 110 for storing data transmitted from an external apparatus 101 (see fig. 2; col. 1, lines 26-33; col. 5, lines 1-8; col. 5, line 62 – col. 6, line 2). A flash memory (EEPROM) is used for storing the data transmitted from the external apparatus (col. 5, lines 66-68). A switch 116 is settable to a state which inhibits writing data into the flash memory. An interface 112 is used for transmitting data to and receiving data from the external apparatus 101. A control means (EEPROM) is used for controlling said memory card in accordance with an instruction transmitted from said external apparatus (col. 6, lines 15-22), the control means sending to the external apparatus 101 via the interface 112 the state of the switch 116 in response to an instruction transmitted thereto (col. 5, line 56 to col. 6, line 2).

The interface within the card includes nine connectors at least one of which transmits and receives data (figure 3, and col. 6, lines 27-34).

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The external apparatus comprises a controller for writing data to or erasing data from the flash memory of the memory card (col. 5, lines 56-61), the controller transmitting an instruction to the memory card via the interface to determine whether a data writing operation to the flash memory of the memory card is inhibited (col. 7, line 57 to col. 8, line 5).

Robinson, however, fails to specifically teach the flash memory receiving the data and write instruction signal only after the state of the switch is found by the external apparatus as being in inhibition mode.

It is well known in the art to have such a method when writing to a flash memory, as described in Komatsu. Komatsu describes writing data to a memory card 20 only if after a check is made whether a write-enabled sector is not present or blocked (see col. 7, lines 14-19). Once the check is cleared, the data and write instructions would be passed to the flash memory. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to add such a feature of sending data when if the card is detected to be write-enabled, as it would allow the data to be sent to the card to remain in a secure position, to be only transferred if a write-enabling switch or signal is detected. This would prevent data from being unnecessarily transferred from an external device to the card, only to find the write-protect in effect, and have to travel back to the external device.

4. Claims 21 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson et al. as modified by Komatsu et al., in view of Jigour et al. (US 5,815,436). The teachings of Robinson as modified by Komatsu have been discussed.

Robinson as modified by Komatsu fails to teach the memory card wherein the data is received from and transmitted to the external apparatus in serial form.

Jigour teaches memory cards (figure 23) wherein the data can be received from and transmitted to the external apparatus in parallel and/or serial form (col. 18, lines 38-53). Serial form of transmitting/receiving data is conventional in the art for cheaply transferring digital

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information one bit at a time in the order the values were stored during the initial entry. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of normal engineering practices to employ a device to receive data from and transmitted data to the external apparatus in serial form, as is taught by Jigour, in order to maintain low cost of data transfer between the memory card and the external device. Thus such a modification would have been an obvious expedient.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 19 and 22 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Larry D Taylor whose telephone number is (703) 306-5867. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30 - 5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on (703) 305-3503. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7722 for regular communications and (703) 308-7722 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

Larry D Taylor January 25, 2001

> KARL D. FRECH PRIMARY EXAMINER